

IRAQI REVIEW

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LIGHT ON THE FOURTH CONSPIRACY

How Did They Prepare For The Conspiracy ?

Editorial of Ittihad al-Shaab 11th October, 1959.

THE three previous conspiracies failed thanks to the unity of national ranks, their rallying around the leadership of Abdul Karim Qassim, his patriotic government and Army and thanks to the consciousness and vigilance of the people. The enemies of the republic, learning from their failures, paved the way for their latest conspiracy by splitting the national ranks and killing the vigilance of the people. Their first offensive, in which they used all the means and media of expression was conducted on the ideological front. They sneered at the popular demand of executing the traitors and plotters. They made out of the Popular Resistance another monster of mythology and a comedy out of the People's Court, and described the democratic organisations and patriotic forces as gangs. Why?

Because the People's Court was from the start a popular school of patriotism, democracy and liberation as well as a weapon in the hands of the people against the traitors and plotters, not only in its just sentences but in its investigation body. The People's Court has played a major part in discovering a conspiring gang inside the Ministry of Defence.

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CONTENTS

Page.

- 2-How Did They Prepare for the Conspiracy.
- 3-Comment. (The Fourth Conspiracy).
- 5-First Anniversary of Agrarian Reform.
- 6-Oil: Statement.
- 7-Events of the Week.
- 8-Editorials.

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Because the Popular Resistance was the people's iron hand and watchful eye. The crime of the Popular Resistance was that, in searching for arms and suspicious persons, it was causing inconveniences for luxurious car riders. That of the democratic organisations was that of being the main liaison between the broadest masses and the basic task of safeguarding the republic under the leadership of Abdul Karim Qassim.

The campaign of slander against the values, ideals, traditions and personalities dear to the people was not considered enough; for it was backed by another one of gangsterism launched against the best citizens and the headquarters of democratic organisations. Some government departments took a bystanding and even hostile attitudes; in this situation some citizens were undaunted and were determined to carry out their duties towards the republic while others closed their eyes even to such things as arm smuggling across the borders.

Thus the atmosphere was well set for the passage of a conspiracy, at a time when the mention of a conspiracy was considered as disturbing stability and the market and hindering production. The possibilities of popular supervision over the plotters were so contracted that it became possible for the plotters to station their armed men in the heart of Baghdad and open fire at the head of the republic who only escaped by a miracle. The question that is now being asked by every citizen is how was it possible for the plotters to prepare such a plan and who was responsible for allowing the enemies to be as active as they were in the last few months with the aim of weakening the people's vigilance and curtailing them from reporting all hostile activities which the Leader in his first Statement after the revolution considered as a national duty.

Nevertheless the imperialists and their colleagues have failed and all their efforts to split the national ranks and kill the people's vigilance are lost. The bullets have shaken the whole people and united all those loyal to the republic and its leader and reopened the eyes of the people to the source of danger.

The enemies of the republic, who possess large quantities of arms and a vast network of espionage, gangs and agents in sensitive positions in the country and great possibilities of aggression from outside the country, would have proceeded to carry out the rest of their plan aiming at seizing power and giving it to their imperialist and covetous masters. However, the country is not an exclusive area for the traitors; there is an army embracing brave

(Continued on Page 12).

COMMENT

The Publicised Conspiracy

THE latest conspiracy (the fourth so far) in Iraq and the unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Iraqi Premier was not unexpected. Its preparatory steps had been discussed unusually clearly in the Western Press.

Commenting on Nasser's policy of isolating the Iraqi Republic through mobilising all Arab reaction and strengthening ties with the Western countries, the New York Times of August 31st stated:

"Such a course, it is believed, may encourage Iraqi nationalists to overthrow Premier Qassim and take over the Government."

True enough, barely five weeks passed since that statement appeared in the well-informed New York Times, when an attempt was made on the Premier's life in Baghdad's main thoroughfare. The way the unsuccessful attempt was made suggests previous detailed planning to be a part for a far wider conspiracy.

The strange thing is that it had been so widely publicised beforehand in the Western Press, which did not hide its sympathy with the schemes to bring down the Iraqi Government. It seldom happens that secretly planned conspiracies to overthrow sovereign governments are treated as quite ordinary matters in the Press of its own sponsors or those who sympathise with those conspiracies. British and American papers wrote freely about a new plot in Baghdad if Premier Abdul Karim Qassim did not take a "firm stand" against the Communists.

To mention but one example is what British Sunday Times threatened on August 16th:

"Unless he (Premier Qassim) gives evidence of a greater degree of leadership than he has done so far, power may go to stronger hands than his".

This statement came three days after the Premier's speech in which he declared:

"I have conclusive evidential documents which substantiate that the covetous circles have started once again interfering in our country's affairs".

This journal had already brought attention for some weeks to strange way in which Nasser planned his "new" game in Iraq by restoring diplomatic relations with Kings Hussain and Saud on the one hand and his rapprochement with Britain and France and his new close links with the USA.

In "Iraqi Review" of August 23rd we said that:

"The Nasser-Hussain alliance was according to the British Daily Mail of August 17th dictated by the fact that 'both Jordan and Egypt fear that another Iraqi coup may unseat Qassim and open the way for the an extreme left-wing Communists'. This is another way of saying that they were 'expecting' another coup in Iraq".

The Premier Speaks

GREETINGS to my fellow countrymen!

I have pledged God to serve and liberate this country and to prevent any foreigner or schemer from interfering in the affairs of our country.

I have pledged God to perish for your sake; the difficulties that I am exposed to are a small part of the services which I fulfil for the sake of the people and fatherland.

Brothers! God is with us and we shall win over the aggressors. We shall win over imperialism and destroy any power wanting to take our country. These traitors will be hunted by their own wicked ghosts in every house and dark corner. They will be hunted by God's curse on the traitors and on those who work for personal benefits and in the service of imperialism ... I have pledged God to perish for your sake and to always pursue the designed aims of the July 14th Revolution. The loyal men and I have risen against imperialism and all those dreaming of seizing our country. We have liberated this mighty people and now the power and authority are in the hands of the people. We are always backing each other. I pray God to protect you and save this country from the evil of traitors and schemers. I wish you all the best and luck. The bullets which I have received are only a part of the duties and difficulties in the path of liberating the country and working against the schemers.

I pray God to bring you success. I am fine and we shall defeat the traitors, criminals and schemers. We shall triumph and this country, this Republic, will occupy a great position in the Middle East area. The Republic that I have struggled for has now become strong, solid and unshakable. These traitors wanted to get rid of me in order to leave the people divided and without a leadership. I ask you not to let yourself be divided and to be a united force; imperialism is still working in dark corners in order to destroy our Republic. We have pledged God to serve this people and safeguard our eternal Republic. I am fine and we have the help of God.

Later on, Western papers became even more specific. The New York Times reported on Sep. 6 that there was a new swing in the Arab League against Iraq, adding:

"In this swing the Arab League, through its able and energetic Secretary General Abdul Khaliq Hassouna has been instrumental.

He was intermediary in the talks that led recently

to restored diplomatic relations between Jordan and the UAR. Informed sources say that Hassouna heard Jordan's King Hussain restate his intention to claim the throne of a New Iraqi Monarchy and that President Nasser gave Hassouna his promise not to oppose Hussain in such an attempt."

There is only one way (if that is at all possible) to change Iraq Republic into a "new monarchy" and that is conspiracy. And this was shown on Oct. 7th by the criminal attempt on the life of the Premier.

But perhaps there were other calculations besides the "scheme" agreed upon between Nasser and Hussain.

The correspondent of the New York Times in Cairo reported (Sept. 6):

"The consensus here is now that President Nasser has revived the League to the point where it can help him apply propaganda and perhaps economic pressure on Premier Qassim to come over to the Arab nationalist cause, or if Premier Qassim topples, the League 'brothers' may now be more likely to join hands in establishing an Arab nationalist regime in Iraq".

All this is clear enough and fits well with what happened later. For Cairo's "Voice of the Arabs" started an intensified version of its abuse on Iraqi leaders and invented a series of imaginary revolts to create the "right" atmosphere for the game. Later it started a fresh campaign and shed crocodile tears for Iraq's economy and gold reserves.

All this is in agreement with what the New York Times said on August 31: that such a course would encourage "Iraqi nationalists to overthrow Premier Qassim and take over the Government".

American spokesmen seem pleased with such a course. Senator J.W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged the State Department to make a "long range" understanding with Nasser. The New York Times of August 31 reported that the Senator (Fulbright) "noted that President Nasser had resumed diplomatic relations with Jordan and was reaching a settlement with Britain, France and the Netherlands. 'Why not encourage them a little?' He remarked of the Arab states and peoples in their growing stability".

Ever since Rountree decended upon Cairo, U.S. policy has been to back Nasser's attempts against the Iraqi Republic. US backing to Nasser in designs against Iraq was confirmed by Allen Dulles in his testimony to a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 28.

Nasser has already instigated three previous plots against the Iraqi Republic. The first only few weeks after the revolution. The second in December last year when Rashid Ali al-Gailani tried to carry out a coup against the Iraqi Government but was

exposed before he had time to put into effect his plot. The third was the Mosul plot last March.

The full details of the last conspiracy have not yet been disclosed.

But Cairo's "Voice of the Arabs" was calling for revenge and inciting its followers to "do something." Nasser even went so far to order the Rector of Azhar University to issue a decree calling for the "punishment" of Premier Abdul Karim Qassim by crucifixion and amputation of his hands and legs.

Radio Baghdad in its Commentary on the attempt on the life of the Premier on (Sat. Oct. 10) stated:

"Few days before the attempt the 'Voice of the criminal Pharaohs in Cairo' was threatening and fixing the date of the black deed. And what came after threats and ultimatums? What came after fixing the day for the criminal deed? What came after threatening with bullets, treachery and assassinations?

After that bullets were fired and poison was overflowing from the jaws of serpent Abdul Nasser. For months and black nights pregnant with murder, baseness and assassination" (the Iraqi al-Akhbar Oct. 11).

This game of the imperialist backed Nasser has gone on for too long. People are asking now how much longer will it go on?

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First Anniversary of Agrarian Reform

A YEAR ago Premier Qassim announced the Agrarian Reform Law. On 30.9.58 the Premier in a nation wide broadcast said: "I have the pleasure to announce on this day to the sons of the Iraqi Republic, and to the whole world a happy news and an important event the influence of which would remain immortal in the history of the young Republic; that is the birth of the Agrarian Reform Law." The Premier then expressed that the 14th July Revolution is a social as much as it is a political Revolution hence the social reforms are of its basic aims. "To attain these aims", the Premier said: "It is necessary to raise the standard of the poor to an acceptable standard of living". "On studying the matter we came to the conclusion that the Agrarian Reform is the fundamental basis on which the social reform is based". The Premier then called on the people as a whole to co-operate in correctly implementing the law and to exert honest efforts for its sound fulfilment.

The Minister of Agrarian Reform, Ibrahim Kubba, said in a Press Conference on 20.8.59 that "the aims of the Agrarian Reform are part of the nature of the revolution, which is aimed at ending colonialism on the one hand and putting an end to feudalism on the other." Sayid Ibrahim Kubba refuting the hostile campaign aiming at blocking the implementation of the agrarian reform law, he said "investigations made by this Ministry ... showed that the true source of these complaints is the feudalists who imagined that the time is ripe for remising the Agrarian Reform Law in a hope to force some reactionary alterations on it." The Minister then said "The clear timing of these feudal attempts with the attempts of imperialism and other reactionaries is not a secret to any one, it is aimed at misdirecting the democratic correct path of our republic and to undermine its social and economical achievements the first of which is the Agrarian Reform Law."

The Agrarian Reform was and still is the hope of the millions of Iraqi peasants all over the country. The first thing they expected from the 14th July Revolution was agrarian reform. A quick glance on the land property in Iraq would show the urgent necessity for such a reform. "Ittihad el-Shaab" in celebrating the first anniversary of the Reform Law published some tables showing these properties, in its issue No. 211 dated 30.9.59:

Area of property in (Donums)	Number of plots	total ownership in million Donums
100—1000	92402	1
1—100	92024	7
1000—10,000	3347	9
above 10,000	272	4.45

N.B. Total number of those working in agriculture but with no land at all is estimated at 1,400,00 hence:

those who are actually working in agriculture 92 per cent of the total number depending on agriculture for their living.

Other tables showed that less than 2.5 per cent of the landowners own between them 91 per cent. of the land, and that 2 out of a thousand own 65 per cent of the land.

There are persons who would have under their disposal more than 250,000 donums, and some families would have more than half a million donums.

These figures explain why the Premier in his speech in which the first confiscation list was announced said: "That is why the Agrarian Reform Law was and would remain to be one of the most important aims of our revolution and one of the most important sources of prosperity for all the citizens besides its being of the most important pillars of social justice in our dear fatherland." The Premier added: "It is my duty to emphasise that I myself and the revolutionary government would punish all those who think of blocking the aims of the revolution or opposing its reform trend, as the interests of the society is above any private interest."

The Editorial of Ittihad el-Shaab on 30.9.59 "The First Year of The Agrarian Reform Law In Our Republic" said:

"The Agrarian Reform Law announced one year ago by the revolutionary government a big part of which was played by the hero of the Revolution Premier Qassim, is a fatal stroke to feudalism in Iraq, that is a fatal stroke to the 'thousand Sheikhs' agents of imperialism who used to dominate the seven million citizens of the country. The law had shaken their influence and set-free the peasant movement which is the fundamental force in our liberation, national democratic movement."

Yet the paper pointed out some shortcomings in the Reform Law, particularly concerning the ceiling on maximum property, and added: "Owing to this ceiling of property half of the peasants of Iraq would remain land-less should the Reform Law be implemented as it is now. The editorial added: "Despite our reservations of the law we have considered it as an immediate practical programme in the agrarian field and have sincerely called for and acted for its quick implementations."

"On the other hand, though the Reform Law did not affect all the planted land, nor did it exclude from the refunds the known agents of imperialism, it was nevertheless opposed by those affected by it, and even those who were beyond its reach but are afraid of any social reform, particularly the mass

Oil : STATEMENT

ACTING Minister of Oil, Ibrahim Kubba, told Baghdad Radio reporter on October 6th that the negotiations with the Oil companies operating in Iraq were connected with four points. The first point was about the interpretation of legal matters such as the definition of "the stable prices" and the interpretation of the "real cost". These points, the Minister said, will either be solved by agreement, arbitration or through the courts.

The second was concerning pure accountancy problems. "The Government believes that the accounts of the Company are in all cases incorrect. We are trying to solve this problem through ordinary means: agreement or arbitration".

The Minister continued that the third point was concerning the increase of the supervision of the activities of the Company such as the participation of Iraqis in its administration and "the appointment of an Iraqi on the board of directors of the company and the Iraqisation of the oil companies". The Minister said that the fourth point concerned the relinquishment by the Oil companies to the unexploited concessions. The Minister noted "The negotiations do not concern the principles of relinquishment which was conceded by the Oil companies, but they are concerning its extent, the conditions of relinquishment, and the legal aspects to achieve the relinquishment".

movement; the peasant movement. This struggle against the agrarian reform is a natural thing in all revolutions. "Those lining up with the reactionary forces included some high ranking officials instructing their staff not to co-operate with the department of the Agrarian Reform Law; many land-owners boycotting production and decreased the winter crop intentionally to create some sort of starvation as a means to strangle the Reform Law. Yet these were correctly reacted to. South of Iraq, Amarah was a model for the success of the Reform. This success served on the other hand as a proof of the correct idea which says that the quick, resolute and non-hesitant implementation of the Reform Law is the only way to maintain the level of production". Why was this possible? "The Peasants Associations in Amarah played an effective role in helping the organs of the Agrarian Reform Law hence the job was accomplished rapidly and within few days only, not in months nor in years," explained Ittihad el-Shaab in its editorial.

"These Peasants Associations were originally

World Concern for Premier's Life

THE incident of attack on the Prime Minister Maj.-Gen. Qassim aroused the concern and indignation of all the Iraqi people and progressive mankind. The Premier received cables congratulating him on his safety and denouncing the base attempt, from leaders of many countries in the world.

Cables were received from Soviet Premier N.S. Khrushchov, Premier Chou En-lai of the Chinese People's Republic, William Siroky Premier of Czechoslovakia, Nehru — Prime Minister of India, Bourguiba — President of Tunisia, Ferhat Abbas — President of the Algerian Republic; Mohammed Dawood — Premier of Afghanistan; Kim Il-Sung — Premier of Democratic Korea; Anton Yovov — Prime Minister of Bulgaria; Otto Grotewohl — Premier of Democratic Republic; Phan Pham Dung — Premier of Democratic Vietnam; D.N. Aidit — Secretary of the Indonesian CP; Frenç Menec — Premier of Hungary; Jito Stojka — Premier of Rumania; Tsendbal — Premier of Peoples Republic of Mongolia; Sara Nankara — Premier of Ceylon; Helassi Lassie — Emperor of Euthiopia; Subandiro — Foreign Minister of Indonesia and many others.

Notable absentees were Nasser of the UAR and Hussein of Jordan.

From Iraq, Senior Army Officers, Commanders of Army divisions and troops, Ministers and social figures sent cables. Also the Liaison Committee of trade unions, federations and associations representing workers, youth, peasants, teachers, students, women and other organisations in the country as well as mass cables.

formed, and continue to be in the service of the peasants themselves. They are from the peasants and are for the peasants. The rising of agrarian crop depends first and foremost on the immediate and resolute accomplishments of the Reform Law, and secondly; it depends on the organisation of peasants in their associations hence to cooperate with the governmental organs for achieving the Reform Law and maintaining the standard of production if not raising it quickly, with minimum costs and the best possible way". In these few lines the Editorial of Ittihad el-Shaab summarised the essence of the peasants Associations, their importance to production and necessity for the social reform in the country. On the otherhand the editorial pointed out the attacks directed to these associations, and refuted them basically, since the peasants cannot themselves decrease production for their families, on the contrary, now that they would have a say in planning the countryside and the agrarian crop, they will strive to raise the standard and quality of production as in this lies their own interests as well as that of the whole nation and national economy.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Iraqi-Soviet A-Energy Pact

THE Iraqi-Soviet Agreement on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, signed earlier in Moscow by the Minister of Planning, was ratified on September 30th at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The exchange of the documents of ratification was performed by the Premier, as Acting Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Iraqi Government and by the Soviet Ambassador on behalf of his Government. The Ceremony was attended by Senior Officials at the Foreign Ministry and the Staff of the Soviet Embassy. After the exchange of documents, the Soviet Ambassador made a speech in which he expressed his hope that the Agreement will help consolidate the Iraqi Republic, raise the scientific and cultural levels of the Iraqi people and consolidate the cordial relations between the two countries. In reply, the Premier said that the Iraqi Republic, with the help of its people and that of friendly countries, will not lag one day behind in the service of the cause of peace and science for the good of the whole world.

The Directorate General of Broadcasting and Television issued a statement on this occasion giving some details of the agreement. The Agreement provides that the Soviet Union will give assistance in installing an atomic reactor and an isotope laboratory and in organising the work in the Scientific Research Institute and in training Iraqi technicians on the peaceful uses of Atomic energy.

Peace Partisans' Meeting

THE second meeting of the National Council of Peace Partisans in the Iraqi Republic was held on October 2nd in Baghdad. The meeting was attended by members representing various classes, social strata and political tendencies. The meeting was opened with a commemoration to the president of the peace movement in Iraq, Shaikh al-Mashta. After the political report delivered by the Secretary General Sayid Aziz Sharif, the participants concluded that the peace partisan movement must endeavour to reflect the country's shining face at international meetings and congresses. In addition they elaborated on the role of the Iraqi Peace Movement in consolidating world peace and in reinforcing Arab solidarity. The most important resolutions adopted by the meeting were: (1) A greeting to the Algerian people and support to their struggle and to the attitude of the Provisional government of Algeria towards the de Gaulle plan and the French atomic tests in the Sahara.

2) A cable of greeting and support to the Leader of the Revolution.

Chinese Cinema Week

THE Chinese Cinema-Week, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, was opened on October 5th by the Minister of Guidance, Dr. Faisal al-Samir in his capacity as Acting Minister of Education. In his speech on the occasion, the Minister appraised the magnificent advance achieved by the Chinese

Republic during the 10 years of its establishment. Dr. al-Samir said that these films are being shown in accordance of the Cultural Agreement concluded between the CPR and the Iraqi Republic; the Minister concluded by wishing China all progress and advance.

Uzbekistan Successful Experiment

THE progress of culture in the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan was praised at a Press conference in Tashkent held by Brig. Muhiddin Abdul Hamid, the Minister of Education and head of the cultural delegation now touring the Soviet Union. The Minister said that the delegation will try to benefit from the successful experience of Uzbekistan of eradicating illiteracy upon the return home of the delegation. The Minister indicated the possibilities of sending Iraqi students to study at the Uzbek Universities, thus strengthening the co-operation and understanding between the two friendly countries. The Iraqi cultural delegation left Tashkent on October 6th en route to Moscow.

Delegation to Berlin

AN official Iraqi Delegation left Baghdad on October 5th for Berlin to represent Iraq at the celebrations of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. The leader of the delegation is carrying a greeting message from the Premier to Herr Grotewohl, the GDR Premier. Three members of the German-Iraqi Friendship Society are expected to attend these celebrations. A special Art Show will be opened at the Fine Arts Institute and other activities will be organised by the same Society to mark the occasion. **Czech Industrial Exhibition**

THE first Czechoslovak Industrial Exhibition in Baghdad will be open on October 15th by the Premier; this was announced by Mr. Javruk, the Commercial Attache to the Czechoslovak Embassy, at a Press Conference held on October 4th. The entry fees to the exhibition will be donated to the Iraqi Red Crescent. The exhibition will include in addition to industrial products, a special wing for Fashion Show.

Cultural Team for Bulgaria

AN Iraqi Cultural Team left Baghdad on October 5th for a month visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government. The delegation will visit various cultural centres and educational institutes. This is in accordance with the Iraqi-Bulgarian Cultural Pact which provides for exchange of visits. As part of the same Pact, the Popular Group of Music and Dancing in Bulgaria arrived to Baghdad on October 5th for a ten day performance in the Iraqi Republic starting on October 8th. **Czechoslovak Scholarships**

THE Government of the Czechoslovak People's Republic offered the Iraqi Republic twenty training scholarships in various fields for the year 1959 and another twenty five for 1960. The Ministry of Education is expected to announce these scholarships in the branches needed by the various Ministries very soon.

EDITORIALS OF THE WEEK

Wednesday, 30-9-1959

A YEAR ago this day, the Leader of the Revolution announced the promulgation of the Agrarian Reform Law; this was the greatest gain and most important social content of the national democratic revolution. Its importance is not limited to the fact that it is the essence of the demands of the majority of the people—the peasants who constitute more than 70 per cent of the population in Iraq; for the industrialisation of the country depends on the speedy implementation of the Agrarian Reform in favour of the peasants who are the main market of the national industry. The agrarian reform therefore concerns the capitalists as well as the workers, and it depends the prosperity of the national economy.

Eliminating feudalism in the countryside means eliminating the most important support of imperialism and hence consolidating the national independence; it means eliminating the social support of reaction and backwardness and opening the way for the democratic development of our republic.

The A.R.L. dealt a striking blow to feudalism in Iraq; for it shook the influence of the thousand sheikhs, who enslaved the peasants and served the imperialists, and freed the peasant movement, the basic force of our national democratic liberation movement. This is despite the fact that the law did not liquidate the large estates altogether; it left the big landowners a maximum land holding of "1,000 donums in irrigated regions and 2,000 in the rainy regions". As a result of this relatively high ceiling, half the Iraqi peasants will remain landless after the implementation of the Law.

Despite the shortcomings of the Law, we consider it a practical short term programme in the agrarian field and we sincerely called for its implementation in the shortest possible period.

Despite the fact that the Law would not lead to a radical reform, for it leaves half the land in the hands of landowners; despite the fact that it gives large compensations for the land requisitioned—including the land of well known imperialist agents; despite all these facts, it was met with serious opposition from those directly effected by it or those fearing social reforms and mass movements. Many agrarian reform officers were subject to threats, attacks and arrests during the reactionary onslaught on democratic organisations. Many landowners sabotaged agricultural production since last winter season in order to use the shortage in agricultural products as means of foiling the reform.

These attempts of sabotage were themselves foiled in areas where the reform took place quickly and firmly; this was the best proof that the speedy and firm implementation of the Law is the only way of preserving, if not raising, the level of production.

The Peasants' Societies in Anvara played an effective role in helping the Agrarian Reform Apparatus complete the reform in a short period. This is only natural for there can be no people keener to

implement the Agrarian Reform than the peasants themselves. The Minister of Agrarian Reform confirmed that the Reform cannot be achieved without the participation of the Peasants' Societies.

It is not surprising therefore that the Peasants' Societies should be subject to the attack of the enemies of the agrarian reform. These enemies are now taking up the role of "defending" the peasants from the peasants and from their organisations; they hold them responsible for the shortage of agricultural products and causing their own starvation.

The preservation and raising the level of production depend first of all on the speedy and firm implementation of the A.R.L. and secondly on the organisation of the peasants and their co-operation with the authorities.

The A.R.L. in our republic guaranteed the peasants what the Egyptian Law did not; in Egypt the reform included 15 per cent of the arable lands whilst in our republic it includes 35 per cent.

However, the implementation of the Law did not proceed according to the speed and firmness required by the interests of the peasants and the republic. So far only two million donum out of 9 million—of land have been requisitioned and distributed to the peasants and another six million were declared as coming under requisition. Seven million donums still await requisition and distribution. This can be completed within a few months with the co-operation of the peasants' organisation. It would be the most important step taken by the government in order to raise production and achieve real stability.

Thursday, 1-10-1959

Greeting to the Six Hundred and Fifty Million Chinese

TODAY the Chinese people are celebrating the tenth anniversary of their National Day; they are celebrating the liberation of China and the birth of the Chinese People's Republic after a long struggle against imperialism and after a revolutionary war against imperialism and feudalism under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

The whole world now appreciates the sacrifices offered by the Chinese people throughout their sanguinary struggle, the ingenuity of the programmes and the plans they laid down and the enormity of their achievements.

The miracle of liberating a whole continent, was the fruit of a conscious and persistent struggle of a people who have donated themselves for the cause of their liberation under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party: a Party known for its understanding of the theory and practice of revolution and evolution, for its strong ties with the people, for the bravery and sacrifice of its leaders and soldiers and for its ability to unite and win the confidence of the whole camp of the national movement.

No one can deny the vanguard role played by the Communist Party not only during the war of Liberation but in the building of the New China. The achievements of China throughout the last ten years are deservedly classed as miracles. China is no longer developing gradually but by leaps. The expression the "Great Leap Forward" has become characteristic of most building and development projects in the fields of education, industry, agriculture and living of the people.

Greeting to the six hundred and fifty million Chinese. Greeting to the people of the Great Leap. Greeting to their Leadership, the great Chinese Communist Party, the Party of the Long March; and to its Leader Mao Tse-tung.

Greeting to the friendly Chinese People's Republic, the republic that is truly loyal to the proletarian internationalism.

Greeting to the Chinese People's Republic, the friend of the Iraqi Republic, the Arab peoples and all the peoples longing for freedom and working resolutely for the sacred cause of peace and brotherhood among all nations.

Friday, 2-10-1959

The Campaign about the Financial and Economic Situation and its Connection with the Oil Companies

OUR enemies have resorted last week to the method of shaking the confidence, particularly of the capitalist circles, in the financial, economic and living situation in Iraq. This campaign was unleashed both by hostile broadcasts and by local reactionary papers who, in addition to wanting to spread confusion, blamed the democratic organisations for the alleged deterioration in the economic situation.

The Minister of Finance, in a statement to the Press, confirmed yesterday the strong position of the Iraqi Dinar and refuted the allegations about the shortage in the state Treasury. The main point in this respect is the connection between this campaign and the current negotiations with the Oil Companies who do not seem to have grasped the reality of the July 14th Revolution. The Minister said that the negotiations aim at implementing the Oil Agreements to the benefit of Iraq.

The campaign launched by our enemies, alleging that Iraq is at the brink of bankruptcy, at a time when Iraq is negotiating in order to acquire her legitimate rights, obviously aim at weakening Iraq's bargaining power. It is not for no reason that our enemies are propagating that the Government is in need of a 10.50 million loan which can only be supplied by the Oil Companies; they are in fact using the same methods used to justify the loans that tied the governments of the old regime to imperialism.

Republican Iraq is no longer in need of loans; for the oil agreements state that Iraq's share of profits from the export of crude oil should not be less than that obtained by the neighbouring countries.

Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia receive 56-75 per cent. of the profit while Iraq officially receives only 50 per cent. The implementation of Iraq's right—as stated in the Oil Agreement to reconsider the question of the share of profit, is a legitimate right that permits Iraq to dispense with any loan. There is no doubt that the allegations about the deterioration of Iraq's economic position only serve the oil companies who are trying to persuade Iraq to ask for a loan.

Sunday, 4-10-1959

The Enemies of the Republic and its Patriotic Leadership Reveal their Aggressive and Destructive Nature

AS soon as the reactionary elements and Press, hostile to the republic, its leadership and democratic achievements, were allowed to act freely, they proceeded towards conspiring against the Republic under the cover of combatting Communism. They surpassed in their cunning and aggressiveness the methods of Nuri as-Said, the Baghdad Pact and the Eisenhower Doctrine; for they pretended to be loyal to the Revolution, the Republic and its leadership.

These hostile circles aimed at splitting the national ranks, paralysing some of its staunchest parts, as well as driving a wedge between the government and its leadership on the one hand and the loyal patriotic forces on the other, in order to proceed later to open hostility to the Republic.

We called attention then to the dangers, not only to the Communists but to Independent Republican Iraq, to its leadership and the democratic achievements, that lie behind the activities of the reactionary circles.

Unfortunately our call was ignored and the hostile activities were considered as an aspect of the ideological strife. This attitude gave these circles the opportunity of intensifying their activities even to the extent of defying the People's Court and justifying their crimes claiming that the "events" of the Shawaf were an outcome of their attempts to defend "nationalism" against "communist domination."

It was the just sentences pronounced by the People's Court and the execution of the death sentences on some traitors and plotters that finally forced the reactionary circles to completely betray their true nature. The local reactionary papers, in unison with the UAR and imperialist Press and broadcasts, mourned the traitors and plotters and made hints against the Republic, its loyal men, its policy and its economic, financial and commercial situation, mourned freedom in the country and openly called for a mutiny.

Some of their gangs attacked the citizens and abused their freedom in various parts of the country, repeating slogans hostile to the Republic its Leader, the People's Court, the staunchest patriotic forces and in fact everything noble in the Republic.

It is most important now that our Republic and national movement should learn from this hard experience that they went through. For with the backing of some persons in the state organ, these circles and their Press have succeeded in realising some parts of their plan. It is now the duty of all enemies of imperialism, reaction and conspiring, to try to restore the partly shaken confidence and unity among the patriotic forces and between these and the government; they should work persistently in order to put a stop to the activities practised by these circles, to consolidate the democratic achievements of the Revolution and to reinforce the foundations of the Republic for the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Monday, 5-10-1959

The Chinese People's Republic is the Arabs' Sincere Ally in Spite of Nasser's Propaganda Organs.

THE Chinese People's Republic have on every occasion defended the legitimate rights of the Arabs. When Egypt was subjected to an economic blockade and her accounts were frozen during the imperialist-Israeli aggression, the Chinese People's Republic placed 10 million Swiss Francs at the disposal of Nasser's government, opened her markets for Egyptian products and supplied Egypt with her requirements.

When the Algerian Republic was proclaimed, China was one of the first countries to recognise and help her. The CPR began a military manoeuvre in the Strait of Taiwan in order to divert the American Fleet from the Middle East to the Far East and ease the pressure on the Arab countries and particularly on the Iraqi Republic.

Nasser has recognised on several occasions the honest friendship of the CPR to the Arab peoples. However Nasser ignored this fact when he gave up his patriotic stand by compromising with the imperialists and plotting against the Iraqi Republic.

Nasser exploited the events in Tibet in order to attack the system and the peaceful policy of the CPR. Now Nasser has resumed once more his campaign against this friendly country, as a protest against a speech made by Khaled Bagdash, during the celebrations of the Anniversary of the founding of the CPR.

Although Comrade Bagdash's speech exposed the true situation in Syria after the Union, the real motive of the campaign is not a diplomatic protest against the speech, for the campaign is a part of an imperialist plan to damage the reputation of the socialist countries and isolate them from the peoples who, like the Arab peoples, are fighting for their freedom and dignity. One can ascertain the purposes of Nasser's poisonous campaign by comparing it with the message of greeting sent by our Premier and the speech made by the representative of the Algerian government; both of which evaluated the friendship of the Chinese people and government.

Friendship between the CPR and the Arab peoples is far stronger than can be impaired by Nasser's bankrupt vociferations and the CPR will forever remain the true ally of the Arab Liberation Movement.

Tuesday, 6-10-1959

When the Sun Rises on the Forces of Darkness

THE reactionary forces were given, during the last few months undreamt of opportunities, which they certainly exploited to the full, of stepping up their activities and groupings. They have slandered every ideal, establishment, organisation, personality, right, freedom, Court, State department and Ministry and in fact everything dear to the people. They have attacked people of various ages and walks of life and caused many families to flee from a certain county and districts of Baghdad: the capital of the Republic and its centre of freedom. They have committed more crimes than was ever committed during the old regime within a similar period. The reason is that reaction becomes more vicious when it loses its power over the people. In addition reaction has learnt from its failures and became more cunning; it took advantage of the popularity of the Leader and pretended to be loyal to the Republic and respectful of the Law and stability. But the forces of darkness cannot hide for long in a free Republic born out of the Revolution of the people and Army.

Some papers slandered the People's Court and attacked the victims of the Shawaf conspiracy in a desperate attempt to save the plotters. But the reactionary circles were dumbfounded by the carrying out of the Court's death sentences on the traitors and plotters; this tore out the guise of loyalty to the Republic and its Leader and showed their real loyalty to the enemies.

The reactionary grouping is trying to cover up its campaign by concentrating it on the communists, the democratic organisations, trade unions and peasants' societies. But this grouping soon betrays its backing to feudalism in its attempt against the Agrarian Reform and the Ministry of Agrarian Reform. The secret of their uproar about the deterioration of the economic situation was also revealed as a collusion with the Oil Companies in order to weaken Iraq's bargaining power in her negotiations with the representatives of these companies.

The experience of the last few months, when reaction exploited the chance given to it to reform itself in order to attack the Republic, the people and everything dear to the people, was a hard one. However, it is a valuable lesson for which we should thank our enemies for helping us accomplish the education of the broad masses of the people on the true nature of reaction.

Wednesday, 7-10-1959

The Tenth Anniversary of the Friendly German Democratic Republic

THE friendly German people are celebrating the tenth anniversary of their democratic republic whose birth was one of the important events in Europe after the second World War. The birth of this republic is a confirmation of the desire of humanity to build a peaceful world free from the gunpowder used by German monopoly capitalism during two world wars; it is a confirmation of the desire of the German people for peace despite the long years of terror under Nazi militarism.

The establishment of a democratic peace-loving Germany has, by proceeding to uproot the remnants of fascism, militarism and fanaticism and planning her socialist economy, shown the right path for the peoples longing for international peace and security. This government of workers and peasants represents the future of the entire German people despite the division imposed by the imperialists and former fascists.

We find in the establishment of the GDR a guarantee for the victory of the peace movement in Europe and the whole world.

In greeting the GDR we are greeting a true friend of the Arab peoples. The Yemen found in the GDR a friend that offers honest aids; Syria, under the national rule had in the GDR a friend supporting her against imperialist aggression and offering her economic and technical aids; the GD Government and youth declared their support and readiness to defend the Egyptian people during the tripartite imperialist Zionist aggression. All these are evidence of the friendship of this Republic to the Arabs and her support to their liberation movement; while the Government of Bonn has stood with the imperialist camp which threatened the independence of Syria and attacked the Egyptian people.

During the national struggle against the old regime, the German democratic organisation supported our people on every occasion; when our Revolution triumphed, the GDR was one of the first to recognise and support our Republic. On the contrary the government of Bonn had strong ties with the old regime and only recognised our Republic when the imperialists were no longer able to crush it.

Our people still carry the memory of the visit of the GDR Premier to our Republic and the joint communique that promised the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at the suitable time. Our people hope that the present is a suitable time, for establishing such relations between the two republics serves the interests of both peoples and of World Peace.

The attitude of GDR towards Zionism, the arch enemy of the Arabs, and towards Israel, the imperialist base in the heart of the Arab Homeland, is one of the most honourable positions taken by a friendly state in supporting the rights of the Arabs. The GDR has forbidden Jewish emigration and refused to pay Israel what is called reparations

whilst the Bonn Government opens her doors widely for Jewish emigration and helps Israel economically and militarily.

Apart from supporting Algeria on various occasions, the GDR is opening her hospitals and Universities for the Algerians and has condemned the French nuclear tests in Algeria; whilst the Bonn Government is supplying France with arms and soldiers for the Foreign Legion which carries out the dirtiest jobs in the war against Algeria.

Friday, 9-10-1959.

The Danger of the Criminal Conspiracy Has Not Passed. With Vigilance, Unity and Readiness We Block the Plotters' Path.

THE plotters who proceeded with the crime of directing their treacherous bullets at the hero of July 14th Revolution cannot be so stupid as to limit their plan to mere bullets fired by a hired gang.

Behind this gang there lie the imperialists, the covetous circles, the reactionaries and the agents who have been uniting their ranks and plotting since the first days of the revolution. They have so far carried out three, or more, conspiracies; each time they met with failure thanks to the vigilance and unity of the people and to their rallying round their Army, Government and patriotic leadership, on the one hand, and thanks to the reliance of the government on the people and their mass organisations and trade unions, on the other.

Behind the treacherous bullets, lie a wide plan drawn by experts in the art of conspiring; experts who have tried their art in Syria, Iran, Jordan, Latin America and Ceylon and are trying it in Cuba and Indonesia. Today's attempt in Iraq, despite the difference in facade, method and slogans, from the previous three conspiracies in Iraq, is but one new plot in a Great Conspiracy having the same elements, namely imperialism, covetous circles, reactionaries and agents, and the same purposes which are the overthrow of the July 14th Republic and its achievements, and bringing Iraq under the rule of Nasser or any other agent.

This time, the enemies of the republic, its leader and achievements followed the most cunning methods to cover up their plan; for they pretended to be loyal to the republic and its Leader and to have dissociated themselves from their imperialist and covetous masters. But it is common knowledge that the enemies of the republic and its achievements can never be loyal or cease to despise the republic and the Leader as long as the republic is proceeding away from being a colony or a region. The execution of some traitors and plotters removed the enemies' last guise and showed their true nature, which was reflected in their press, in their masters' broadcasts, in their hostile slogans, in their overt attacks on people and freedoms, in their calls for gathering forces and lastly in their bullets.

Such a vast conspiracy, backed by an army of imperialists, covetous circles, reactionaries and agents can never be considered as ended merely because the

How they Prepared it?

(Continued from Page 2).

soldiers and officers loyal to the revolution, republic and Leader; there is a people with their workers, peasants and other national classes and with their Arabs and Kurds of various political tendencies. This Army and People would have certainly hurried to the defence of their Leader and the republic that is the fruit of long years of struggle; they would have fought just as heroically and with self denial as the peoples of Algeria, Korea, Cuba and the other peoples who have won the respect of the whole world in their determination to snatch victory from their enemies.

This was undoubtedly what would have happened; and this can only mean more bloodshed and victims from the loyal people who are ready to perish for the cause of defending the independence and freedom of their country.

The conspiracy has relapsed and the Leader was saved by a miracle; for the stream of bullets has fallen on every inch of the area embracing the

gang were terrified and the bullets missed the target—the Leader's heart. Unless the conspiracy is crushed completely and unless every possibility of a new conspiracy under whatever name or slogan is blocked, our republic will remain in danger.

The rich and recent experience of our people confirm that vigilance and active co-operation based on mutual confidence between the various patriotic forces and between the latter and the government and its leadership, are the basic guarantee and the solid rock on which all conspiracies are crushed. Ignoring or overlooking this fact only indicates a wrong assessment of the situation.

The enemies of imperialism covetous circles, reactionaries and agents, in and outside the government, are called upon now more than ever to unite, by vigilant and prepared to block the way in face of the plotters and to foil the most dangerous conspiracy facing our republic.

Saturday, 10—10—1959.

We should be Vigilant, Focuss Attention on the Enemies of the People and Deal With Them Firmly and Quickly.

IT can be concluded that a large-scale conspiracy, which was to get rid of the Leader as a prelude to destroy the republic and the achievements of the revolution, has met with a setback right from its beginning.

So long as the task of transmitting the country from an imperialist to a democratic national era has not been accomplished, the leadership and person of Abdul Karim Qassim not only occupy an official position but also bear the burdens of the leadership of the revolution itself.

It is therefore obvious that the treacherous bullets directed at the leader of the revolution, were aimed at the same time at the July 14th revolution and its achievements, particularly national independence, for the benefit of imperialism and the covetous circles.

Leader and on the Leader himself; nevertheless the Leader came out sound and full of spirit to talk to the worried people just as he did on many of the happy occasions in the life of our republic.

It is not surprising, as a result of this horrible crime that the people should feel angered and provoked; but as usual they were conscious of the implications of the situation and instinctively focussed their eyes at the imperialists, their lackeys, the remnants of feudalism their old and new agents, and stooges of the UAR and all the traitors who have all been continuously plotting against the republic, its policy and leader. The ordinary people — and we are from them—are capable of pointing out their enemies one by one for it is unusual for an entire people, and particularly ours, to err in such an important matter as identifying their enemies and the source of all dangers.

The local enemies are now following a deceitful path, in attempt to divert the attention of the people away from them and direct it towards any group or persons, like a drowning person holding on a straw. They express "their regrets about the news they heard on the radio" about the crime carried out by a "criminal hand of some corrupted people"; and declare their "joy at the Leader's escape". This style is certainly different from the bold one followed by the Voice of the Arabs which went far beyond all diplomatic conventions and all the traditions of Arab solidarity and good neighbourhood by continuing to threaten and incite.

The enemies behind the borders are not interested in diverting attention as much as inciting their agents inside the country, raising their spirits and driving them to new treacheries. Whilst these agents are interested in avoiding the big blow that they will receive at the hands of the Leader backed by the Army and people; they are interested in preserving the atmosphere which will help them to continue their dirty designs. It is therefore wrong to relax for "imperialism is still working in the dark as the Leader said immediately after the attempt on his life. It is common knowledge that when the enemy lose the first round, it is possible that they hurry with the next; as happened in Iran.

True the circumstances of our revolution and in our country differ from those of Iran; for there the Court remained as the centre of reaction and the national movement lacked a bold leadership that the Iraqi revolution possesses. Nevertheless we are faced with enemies who show such fierceness that it becomes the duty of the people, the government and the Army, at such a delicate time, to show utmost care and vigilance, to focuss their attention on the real enemies of the republic and deal with them firmly and in the style that they understand.

It is only this way that the republic of July 14th can be safeguarded its national independence and revolutionary achievements consolidated and the preliminary steps for its progress and flourishing accomplished; the enemies of the republic will in the end only meet with complete failure.